the concensus of statesmanship and of legislation and of judiciary and of clerry, and of all men and all women who have eyes in is to spether remails of the at it is a traffic that quight to be clit to be abelished eternally from ment [Applause]. I say loday that r traffic is such an evil. No priest comitigued cylinton qualified pub-ner, and we have respected behind in a every court from the court of custo the court of high beaven for mesalts miseries, its marders, and it stands today the only communicat commerce in this country. Your Slocumb lather to its lovels, and you have to do it in order to keep it within any possible curb whitever, and we say that the pirate caught chairest, curbed and labeled in the hold of the ship it is easier and safer for the yoyagers to land him everboard at once and let him take care of himself in the midst of the

[Applause, ] porty! Taik about going down to the south and wasting your strength suf-fering in the bivonac and on the battlefield, plaing away under disease under inhospita-ble skies. In the hospitals of the south, and in n pens, and suffering tertures which have more your names illustracts for your endurance and fortitude and faith in the grand old government. I honorevery one of love to see a nun stalwart and h the insignia on the lapel of his cost or on his breast that he stood for this government, for its integrity and for all it represents. But, my country-men, I want to ask you this question: When you went down to the south to liberate those slaves, what was it you went to do! You went down there because desperate men in the pursuit of their own ambition had wrencise a part of the territory from the integrity of the union; they had set up an establishment of their own, and you went down to do what! Primarily your whole object was to recover the lost territory, requires it to cluster the great holy of the union reactables the was to recover the lost territory, remains it to the great body of the union, re-establish the integrity of the union, spread its authority safely over all the land and give back to us the union of our fathers, undivided and indi-visible. You succeeded in doing it. What are we here for today! I stand here as much an advocate of liberty as any man who enlisted under the flag and marched to the south in 1861. I stand here today appealing for the same principles for which you fought, for the common natural law of America on the liquor subject is prohibition anyhow, and so would have been to this day if it had not been invaded by these license laws, which are specific in their nature, statutory in their character, liable to change with any changing legislature or temper of public southment, and by license laws this territory has been wrenched from natural prohibition and given over to the squatter sovereignty of the saloon in this country. We are not trying to lug in some New England invention that is on a parallel with wooden hams and basswood nutnegs, we are not trying to put anything of a vagary into the rigid laws of this commonwealth, but we are trying to recover the lost territory of purity, henor and sobriety out of the hands of the saloonist and give it back to constitutional prohibition, where it has belonged from the beginning. [Appliaise.]
The gentleman talks about prohibition

ruining the state, and he produces a great array of higures here for you, telling you that Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—and he seems to be particularly stuck on those states how they have not gained in population, how they have been rained in their manufactures, how they have lost manufacturing establishments, etc. [Laughter.] Suppose you admit it is all true. Do you understand the difference between a western community like this of Nebruska that is being filled up by the people taking up the government land making for themselves homesteads and habitations, who are living very largely upon that credit of their characters and of their honest industry and the promises and prophecies of climate and soil for the future.
You are living today, many of you from 5 to 10 years in the future, and you are doing it, too, upon the accumulations of those people in the eastern states. But he is talking about the decrease in manufactures in Maine, for instance, but the gratifemand appropriate the future and you are doing it, too, upon the accumulations of those people in the eastern states. But he is talking about the decrease in manufactures in Maine, for instance, but the gratifemand appropriate in the gray hairs that are minigled with your sorrow as you go down to the graye.

My friend says there is no probabilition in the bible. What bible did you teach when you ran a Samilay school? [Laughter and appropriate in the propriate in the gray hairs that are minigled with your sorrow as you go down to the graye. You are living today, many of you from 5 to 10 years in the future, and you are doing it, too, upon the accummulations of those people in the eastern states. But he is talking about the decrease in manufactures in Maine, for fusione, but the gentleman does not stand up here and tell you that in the east, in the state of Maine, since prohibition was enacted, that the great dominating party of this country has brokenup the ship manufacturing which has brokenup the ship manufacturing which You can go now from Bangor to Ken- around nebunk and see shipways curpty and cabins descrited and the men who are the ship-wrights have gone from the coast of Maine solely because the protective policy of this country has been such as to drive American as we are giving it to the browers and distil-lers. [Appliause.] Let me tell the gentleman that if he will take away his protective policy that is enriching foreign carriers of our pro-ducts and our freight—these foreign fellows who are charging you farmers more to carry your corn than you get for it in the open market. If they will give you a chance, if they will give American men a right to build ships and will protect them in it, then I will tell you that all the way down the coast of Maine the furnace fires will be lighted anew, the shipways will be restored. and the hulls will brighten and glisten in the sunlight as it beams upon the polished pine, and the masts will be set and the mill-wheels will go around and the sails will be weven and the breath of God will fill them as they waft them away over the seas to carry the corn and wheat and the produce of these rich fields of Nebraska and the great northwest. [Applause] When the contleman comes to talk around facts of that kind he will find that there is a reckening just ahead of him for him and this people, that the farmers of this country, that the shipbuilders of this counthat the mechanic arts and industries of this country that have been ground down under this informal system which has been making the rich richer and the peer peorer with very and nearly that has risen over you. would that I had the time to take the

facts and figures and show you why manufac-tures have been reduced in those eastern states. I want to ask him furthermore why it is that frome the state of Rhode Island and the state of Massachusetts and the state of Pennsylvania and the state of New York. hose magnificent and glorious high license states manufactory after manufactory are pulling themselves up by the roots to day and to the extent of hundreds and hundreds are going to the south and establishing them-selves in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and ther southern localities. [Appinuse.] Why it that men from high license Boston the other day invested three millions of dollars in six days in Harriman, a prohibition town in the stude of Tennessee; in Cardiff, in Fort Payne, in New England, cities, all of them within fifty miles of each other in the sunny south! Why doesn't he tell you something about that! Why doesn't he give you some facts and figures along the other side of this question! Well, he is not on that side. moree, trade and manufactory is suffering in this country to the question of prohibition.
You talk about trusts and combines. Why,

we yawp and gallop around and paw the earth and get mad when anybody talks about We talk about the sugar trust, the great octopies sugar trust of the country, and you can get a farmer on his high horse in two minutes, whenever you mention sugar trust to him; but, doyou know you can figure out your sugar trust business? Last year \$1,000,000, putting the legftimate and the illegitimate together. Patting your profits of the sugar trade together it was only \$10,000, the sugar trade together it was only \$10,000, 000. When you take the whole profits made by the sugar trust, divide it among the people of this country, with the consumption of sugar fifty-four pounds per capita, it is only 24 cents per man; that is, less than one-fifteenth of a cent per day. I will tell you that a man drinking four glasses of beer per month pays more to the whisky trust and beer trust in the country than the man does to the sugar trust the whole year through, [Adulance.] Yes, you take about your sugar [Applause.] Yes, you talk about your sugar trust. A man down here in Missour the other day published an advertisement, and I have got it right there in my paper, in which he said: 'Any man in this lown who takes two drains of liquor per day at 10 cents per drain, if he will shut off on his liquer and deposit his money with me in my store I will furnish him during the year 30 sacks of four, 270 pounds of granu-lated sugar, 72 pounds of coffee and give him \$2.50 to go to the circus with when the trads

over. [Applause.] Talk about trusts, there is not a bigger, more infernal trust in all the world and out of hell than this liquor trust that is grabbing seen—you have seen many a man starger out the telegraph announced that a man had died scople and giving them nothing back for it his soil set on fire with the damnable stuff not believe that anybody would be crary sut pauperism and misery and crime and which Senator Paddock permits to be sold exough to propose a constitutional amend-

taking 250 saloons, charging them \$1,000 a year apiece in order to put taxation on the deprayed appetites of the men who patronize lows who own the property and who much to pay taxes on the property. It is a direct robbery. It is a taxon appetite and not a tax on the privilege of setling. I say today if there is anything in the shape of law that makes argols or mendovils by looking upon t, it is a light lecense law that taxes a man's appetite historid of taxing the property that has not got. [Applause.] Not only that, but I do not believe it would

hold good in any court in this country. The high locase men themselves do not dure to take this high license law before the supreme

tare this high access raw before the supreme court of the United States. They have gone along and paid anything you wend exact of them up to the point of starvation for their trade rather than go before a court. I am told by country if this question was ever carried be country 1/this question was ever carried be fore the suprime court of the United States or the question of the constitutionality of the high license act in which it is segregated, it would not straid. Because it is poculiar in its character they would tax it \$1,000 a year while they would let a man doing \$2,000,000 worth of business in the dry goods like deworth of business in the dry goods like do business for \$100 a year. They say you can not make any such distinction, because the constitution requires that taxation shall be uniform and equal upon the same class of subjects, and when you come to talk about connecree being a divisable thing along that line; that it wont stand in law, it may do in municipal politics. And so I say to you today, these men cannot bring before you a single scintilla of reasonable argument based upon constitutional law or based upon based upon constitutional law or based upo human experience that will justify you the does not help the farmer in the state of Nebrasca. He says: "In the cities are towns where saloons are licensed the money is applied to the support of the schools, but all the expenses of original courts named ism and insanity have to be paid by the county, and fall heavily upon the farmer. O course the city papers would not say a west about that. If the county has to pay all the expenses of the traffic then every school he county should have its proportion willard of Gibbon, Neb., who seems to be in a quantum himself. He wants the money divided upso that all the schools in the country shall get some; but the question comes home to you in N bruska, when the city taxing the saleous ge

then sends paupers and criminals out on to pay the burden of trying and disposing them, and how much do you get out of Isn't it about time you claimed a fair div or else shut un the drunken factores and the crime making establishments and save your-selves the unnecessary burden of this taxation! I refer it to your own calm judgme. You have got common sense along this li and you know the value of a dollar as well as anyone. I say to you that every dollar you retyou dig out of the soil, and is one of the dollars that the Lord God Aimighty blesses because it comes through honest toil; but these dollars which are gathered and filehed out of the pockets of depraved men, put the saloon till and seem to be purified there. then are turned over to the public treasur of the city to be transmitted into education for your sons and daughters, they have the curse of hell on them, and if there be compensations in this world, moral as well as physical; if the eternal God has not gone back on his word, there will be a day of reckoning, these saleens will take a mortgage on your sons and you will have to pay back for it every deliar you got and put it in spelling books, and pay blood interest

the money, puts it into their schools at

with the gray hairs that are mingled with

when God called Moses into the top of Sinet and drew around them both the curtains of majesty and mystery and dropped from his own omipotent fingers the sacred writing of the ten commandments, God's law against every form of evil, personal or national, has been absolute, unconditional and eternal probabilities and you know it. [Applause,] You have already been informed, has been adopted in many states, and, with the exception of Maine and Vermont, repealed after fair trial by all that have ever placed it within their fundamental law. ship-bailding out of existence and give not only the building of our ships but the carrying of our commerce into foreign hands, just as we are giving it to the foreign hands, just as we are giving it to the foreign hands. terest of prohibition, and say because Paul told Timethy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake instead of saying "Now, you old drunkared, don't you take it, you drink water." I denot know whether Paul was a water." I de not know whother Panil was a doctor or not, but your name is not Paul, nor are the people of the state of Nebraskanamed Timothy. [Applause.] If Paul did tell Timothy to use a little wine for his infirmities he did not tell him to go to Hornberger's and take a cocktail two or three times before take a cocktail two or three times before breakfast, and then take some of Peter Her's swill before dinner, some of Schlitz' beer before supper and then go home as drunk and mean as a hog about 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

Talk about the bible having nothing about prehibition it. The bible has prohibition in it from lid to lid against every form of evil and of the very appearance of evil. I say to you that we stand today upon the sacred word of God. One of the great objections these fellows have to us is because we have these fellows have to us is because we have got so much of the bible on our side and they have got so little. [Laughter.] Dea't you suppose that the elergy of this country understand the bible well enough to know their duty! Has not every evangelical church in this country almost from one end of it to the other, and year after year in convention. synod, assembly, convocation, conference, world without end, repudiated not only the House traffic but declared even that tollicense it is a sin against God and a crime against man! Don't you believe the Christian people man? Don't you believe the Christian people of this country know enough about the bible to know whether the spirit of Almighty God is leading them hell-bent towards salom or whether he is leading them to the prohibition and peace, sobritty and prosperity? You stand up here as a preacher of righteousness knowing the bible from lid to hid and want to flank anybeay that says prohibition is in the bible. Gotup and do it. [Appliance.] You will be a bigger phenomenon in this world than Paul was in his. Prohibition in the bible! What puttering!

puttering!
And then he jumped on me and talked to me about attempting to throw slars and slanders upon the great state of Nebraska and the city of Omaha. I did not slander them. In ever made them that way. [Applaise. I just pulled the sheet of your demands in iquities in Omahu and let the santight in on them, [Applaise]. Talk about me slandering them. [Slandered them because I took their photograph. [Laughter.]

You might as well say your photographer shandered you because he does not make you as handsame as Apollo Helviders when he as a solutions as Apolo Favytairs which he takes your picture. [Langiter and applianse.] I will do my friend the justice to say, however, that he would look a good deal better than he does if he was on the other-side of this question. [Applianse.] He is not an ill-looking figure, and the sassons are unigaty hopey in having a gentleman of so pleasing a countenance for their champion. If they had got one of their regular disciples to personally appear here yet; could have transferred him to Beelles tsland, hicked Mrs. Gongar's riend

the goddess off, and set him up there, and we need not have put any electrical wres to him either. Great anmause. The gentleman says I slandered the honor-The gentleman says I standered the nonorable searchers from this state. I want to say this, that as for this equillemen I have no doubt they are among your most distinguished fellow citizens and I would not slander them. It was simply a little by play that I put in there. When I spoke of them this morning I did not mean to shader them personally; but I want to say this, that when I speak of speak of them the same transfer from the same into the office and raping all the day and Mr. Lincoln remained in the office all day as he was extremely anxious as to the result. Thirteen thousand union soldiers laid down their lives but I want to say this, that when I speak of only man on duty receiving the disputches results and of their characters are the controlled. public men and of their churacters and rec-ords upon public questions I speak of it as I by side with Stanton and Captain Fox have a right to speak of it, and I say with have a right to speak of it, and I say with reference to the senators from this state, however henorable gentiemen they may be in their personal characteristics and habits, however much you may honor them, and I honor them with you for all that they are entitled to I want to say that while Mr. Paddeck has been a senator of these United States there has been no reflection in the cast to show that he has ever set he Potomac on fire with his brilliant states manually. Not on fire with his brilliant states manually. Not olden times giuttons were souly that, but I will tell you what you have just the same as drunkards.

myself and wife were domiciled at the Fifth avenue hotel in New York city, on the street where those great processions passed through Fifth avenue and Breadway anticipating the election on Tuesday; I want to say that while they were sweeping through the streets thousands upon thousands of them crying out their war-cries of the two parties, there was one of your senators sitting at the table with Thomas C. Piatt, William E. Chandler and H. Paynter in my presence drinking ampagne while James G. Blaine with his stalwart form and his manly constenance and super head was at the front window wing to the honorable plandits of those thousands of true men who passed along through the highways of New York. [Ap-That was the difference in record that day between a Nebraska senator and a senator from the poor old impoverished prohi-

belon state of Maine. [Appliance].

Now, my fellow countrymen, I have simply
this to say, that if time warranted I might bring these statistics before you in such tangible form that you could take them in and carry them home with you, and I want to say that while these gentlemen stood up here today and almost blackguarded my friend Prof. Dickie because he said he had garbled his extract out of somebody's little old pam-phiet, I want to say to you turning to Mr. Wetsster your whole speech, whether you knew it or not, has already been formulated by the liquor dealers' association of Louisville and has been sent all over this country. They have got your facts and figures just as you have got them and sometimes almost in your words, and they had them in the Dakota campaign last year [applause]—the same old stuff, the campaign descerated hash of the browers and the distillers put up in origimal packages and dedistances put up in origi-mand (Applause). All that stuff. You cannot be fooled nor bamboorled nor bull-dozed by any such trickery as that. You know that the issue in this contest is the pain square issue of whether these salons, with their draukenness, with their absorpion of the money that ought togo into homes o make them happy and prosperous and comhambles by the saloons of this state.

## MR. ROSEWATER'S CLOSING.

He Furnishes Some More Significant Figures on Prohibition in lowa. The Hon. Edward Rosewater spoke as fol-

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: A few years ago there appeared in this country a great lecturer from Great Britain, and his agreat tecturer from Great Britain, and his theme was "Why Den't God Kill the Devi !" I have been here now for two days and thave almost propounded the question, "Why does God permit a clowe to be a preacher?" Laughter and applause.] Why does the Lord permit any man to descrate the cloth that he wears in the name of the most sacred sembled at Chautaugual We have hear that are debuting with him that he would int mate that we are in the habit of making aggs of ourselves, and swilling bor, wine and whisky, and going home drank to our amilies. I venture to say now in his pres-nce, and I challenge your attention, that Mr.

Small hus drunk more beer—

Mr. Small—Say, you stop right there sever said that. I said Paul did not bel fimelhy to do that. [Cres. of "Sit down," rells, boots, and great demonstration. m original package should pass within a very shart distance of the room in which this gentleman has made his headquarters, should not want to risk the original package

oming back scaled.

I will now direct myself to the subject in hand. The people of this state enacted pro-hibition once before, in the year 1855, and after three years it was repealed because no attempt was made to enforce it. In 1511, n constitution was framed for the cople of Nebraska, and with it was submited an amendment separately with three theramendments, prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor. That question was brought before the people of this state, thor-oughly debated, and when the ballots were counted, the proposition to prohibit the manafacture and sale of liquor was snowed under by a very large majority, while the constitu-tion itself, by reason of misrepresentation and by the combin done made by monopolics and bankers, was defeated by about two or

law. The question is not, shall we by one fell swoop stop the drunkard factories, but are we able to keep the drunkard factories closed! I am not here representing the drunkard male. I am not here representing the saloon, or defending the whisky shop; but lam here de cuding the principle of high lies to do away with the evils of intemper

the fact that the children of this state are being educated with blood money. I say that he probably does not understand the reason why. The constitution of Nebraska provides that all money received from fine and licenses of whatever description shall be placed to the credit of the school fund; no matter whether the license is for a hack or a billiard ball theater, or a saloon, or any other business No matter whether a person is fined in th ashes in a back alloy, the money is bound to be placed to the credit of the school fund And let me say to you that this talk of blood money is all neasense; it is fol-de-rol. The congress of the United States, the suprema court of the United States, the president of the United States, the army of the States and its navy are all paid with blue liquor placed in the national treasury is on out regardless of where it comes. And what is the difference, I And what is the difference, I want to know, whether Mr. Her's money that went to the Omaha Young Mon's Christian association building was not ne-ceptable just as much as any money, and my own went in there just as well. [Applause.] I want to know, for instance, whether it a woman of ill-repute should step into one of your millinery shops to hay a bonnet, and the indy that has the shop should step into church on ext Sanday and drop a haif dollar that she received from this scarlet woman into the contribution box—whether the minister will throw it out and mark it blood money. I threw it out and mark it blood money. I have never known such a case. They will necept what money they get, and there is nothing wrong about it, provided that the money was properly contributed by people toward charity or benevolence. There is not a church building in the city of Omulia, and there is nother to the contribution of the contributi scarrely one in any large city in this state that has not been built with money gotten from men who have dealt in liquor, money gotten from men who do not believe as many of you do. And what is there about this matter! Why has not the Lord prohibited outright the temptation of drink! Why has He created the grape and allowed it to grow; and the corn, an allowed it to grow! We have been creates with passions and appetities. Shall men be considered sinners and outlaws, just because they have indulged in a few glasses of wine

I will say right here, and it may shock my riend who has paid such a high eulogy to Abraham Limoln, that, of the very few people probably in the United States that ever did drink a glass of beer with Abraham Lincoln, I am one. [Faint applause.] It was on the day of the battle of Fredericks burg. Abraham Lincoln came into the office mained in the office all day as he was ex-tremely anxious as to the result. Thirtsen thousand union soldiers laid down their lives in that slaughter pen. I happened to be the assistant secretary of the navy, watching the Not olden times giuttens were stened to death

taxation. You take the taxation on account of this liquor business in the city of count of this liquor business in the city of contheeve of the last national election, where to stop the propagation of hens. The same of this laking 250 salcons, charging them \$1,000 a great processions passed through the street of the same of the propagation of hens. The same reasoning would apply to many things that are not the street of the street o Fourth of July not less than three thousand men and boys, and possibly some women, were maimed and some killed in different parts of the country in celebrating. Would anybody propose to prohibit the manufacture and sale of firecrackers and firearms and guspowder just because such accidents have happened? As a police regulation—and the suprome court has cutlined that very distinctly; all its decisions upon prohibition have been outlined—as a police regulation, we might say that no suppowder shall be atomat. been outlined—as a police regulation, we might say that no gruppowder shall be stored in our cities, that no crackers shall be fired in the town on the Fourth of July under severe penalties. But the manufacture of firearms and powder, or the production of any other instrument of death will not be prohibited so long as man is compelled to use these things; and I say that liquor must be utilised just the same. It must be manufactured for medicinal purposes; it must be manufactured for the purpose of mechanics; and when it is manufactured, it will

and when it is manufactured, it will be very difficult to say that the men who make it shall not taste of it. If human nature was such that the mere pro-hibition by statute could sweep away vice, why, I should certainly favor laws to do away. with every species of vice and crime. Now, I am going to show you and quote from the most reliable authorities that the effect of liquor was been very much exaggerated with regard to the percentage of crime and insanity which it produces. I shall read a note in the returns that I received from the penitentiary at Bismarck: "There are two years conduct in the penitentiary at Bismarck:

women confined in the penitentiary, one for marder and one for manufaughter." I do not suppose for one noment that either of them committed the cruss on account of intemper-It is a favorite argument to say that crimes are caused altogration by alcohol. A compu-tation has been made that out of 1,000 mur-

known, 266 were clusted by love and lust; 122 of them for measy; 133 of them for malice and revenge; 34 of them out of politics and religion; 30 by religion and insanity; 113 by various other causes; 89 by intoxication—less than 10 per cent of the total number by in-

The report of the superintendent of the insane asylum at local Pleasant, Ia. shows that out of 400 patients, whose symptoms have been carefully diagnosed, the following is the result:

Discuss of wemen, 96; sunstroke, 42;

religious exitoment. 24; grief and loss of friends, 29; intemperance, 23; domestic trouble, 19; business anxiety, 14; disap-pointed affection, -- male and 3 female -so hat shows that men are a little more tender about disappointment in love than women; oplum habit, 5; over exertion, 15. Of intemperance among that number of

insane there is only 5 per cent. The highest number that I have noted in the various returns is in the Manesotu asylum, where it is 14 per cent. Amor the 163 incurable insuae at Hussings, Nebraska, 130 are temperate, 16 atemperate and h whose former habits were

Here is a statement as to the proportion of insane in Iowa, Kaasas and Nebraska. In the state of Kansas there are 1,277 insane persons, or one to 1,310 of the population. In the state of lown 1,876, or one to 1,041 of the population. In Nebruska 680, or one to 1,918 of the population. So that, for two mame people in Nebraska, there are very nearly four in towa and three in Kansas. I do not ascribe that difference to prohibition, but I simply assert that Nebraska under high li conse can certainly make very favorable inpurison with states that have tried pro-

Let us take the mane statistics of the United States: Out of a total number of 91,950 in the United States in 1880, 65,625 were natives and 24,334 were foreigners. The ratio of insane to the population was 1,833 to each 1,000,000. In Edward it was 1,004; in Iowa 1,566, and in Nebraska 995 out of

1,000,000. So Nebrassa stands very high in that regard Now, in regard to paspers gin almshouses: In 1880 there were 60.203 paupers in the almshouses of the United States, of which Kausas had 355; Maine, 1505 love, 1,145; Nebrasha, 113. And out of 55,080 prisoners in the prisons of various kinds in the United States,

ons of various kinds in the United States, Karsas, in 1880, had 125; Iowa, 803; Maine, 405; Nooraska, 374. And Maine had 200,000 more population in 180 than Nebraska.

Now, as a matter of act, we have scarcely increased the innates of our penitentiary in the last ten rears. here is the table: In June, 1983, inmates of prisons, in Kapes, 67, Based et. Physicial States as \$8, or 1 to 3, 183. Comparing the second lists as \$8, or 1 to 3, 183. Comparing the second lists as \$8, or 1 to 3, 183. Comparing the second lists as \$8, or 1 to 3, 183. Comparing the second lists and 1890 for Nebraska, we have it 1880, 194; in 1890, 388; being an increase of 30 per cent; the population increased 17i per cent in that time; and in proportion to the population there was a decrease of 35 per cert in the number of the prisoners.

prisoners.

Let us look into politentiaries and see the Let us look into politentiaries and see the causes of crime. The number of convicts in the Nebraska penitiatiary is 388. They had them polled at Liacon the other day and this is the state of facts: Total abstainers, 113; moderate drinkers, 135; intemperate, 140; able to read and write, 305; able to read but unable to write, 49; unable to read and write, 31. So that the assertion that ignorance is the cause of crime falls to the ground; in fact, some of the simplest ruscals unbung are in prison—some who can execute a draft or check, or forge the name of a man, or open a safe, or do anything that any man of ingenuity afe, or do anything that any man of ingenuity

could do.

There are two college graduates in prison There are two college graduates in prison at Lincoln. Both were convicted of criminal assaults on women. One convict, a forger, was in college a short time. Four of the convicts are graduates of high schools, and the crimes for which they are convicted are forgery, burglary and grand larceay. Of the 56 persons convicted of murder and manslaughter only 14 were of intemperate habits and only twere under the influence of liquor at the time of the commission of their crimes. The remaining 42 murderers were of temperate habits. Only 13 of the murderers are non-professors of religion. Of the 42 persons sentenced for murderous associates only 8 were of intemperate habits. Of the only 8 were of intemperate hibits. Of the remaining 35, with a single exception, all were of temperate habits and mostly tectotalers. Of the 87 burglars only 6 were men of drinking habits. The remaining 81 were all men of temperate habits. There are 4 persons incarcernized for aroan and none use liquor as a beyonge. There are 25 fellows serving sentences for criminal assaults on women. Only 2 were of intemperate habits. Neither of these claims liquor for their downfail. Of the 32 fergers, only 6 were men who were addicted to be use of liquor. One only ascribes his fall to drink a lawyer, and he claims he was frunk when he forged the check. The classification of the convicts in regard

to their religious sith is as follows: No pro-fessed religion, 55; Catholic. 86; Methodist, 5; Baptist, 24; Dunkard, 1; Episcopni, 5 55; Haptist, 24; Dunkard, 1; Episcopni, 5; Lutheran, 25; Jewish, 1; Presbyterian, 17; Salvation Army, 1; Christian, 8; Congrega-tional, 1; Universalist, 1; Adventist, 1; United Brethren 1; German Reformed, 1; Heformed churct, 15. Now, you have some insignt into this 5 and. So much has been said from time to time that intemperance is the chief cause of suf-cide that I want to call your attention to cide that I want to call your attention to year 1890, taking the basis of life insurance reports, gives the wisle number of suicides of five years from 1882 to 1887, in-cluded, as \$226. Of that number 659 com-mitted suicide on account of business troubles; 585, fee trouble; 571, dissipation; 257, fear of pumperment; and one because she had a pimple on her nose. [Laughter.] We ought to have a amendment to the constintion that a woman shall not be afficted with a pimple of her nose—the pimple shall hereafter be beauthed from the state. The fact remains that more people kill themselves on account of disappointment in love than kill themselves on account of intemperature. ance.

Let me now come to the main issue: Is prohibition in the states in which it has been tried a fallure or a success? Will it better the condition of our people or will it make it worse: Will it drive out the saloon or close the dive! Will it make free whisky or close the dive! Will it make free whisky in place of regulating a licensed saloon! You have been told here, and it has been preached from pulpit and platform, that the cities alone get the benefit of the money that goes into the school fund. Now, I deny that I claim in the first place that the cities of Nebraska pay more than one-holf of all the taxes of the state. The city of Omaha alone pays one-teath of the entire state taxes—over \$100,000 a year. And the building up of your cities is as importantly you as the building cities is as important to you as the building up of the state. Whatever conduces to the prosperity of one conduces to the prosperity

Omaha has totay \$000,000,000 worth of property, although his not assessed perhaps 10 per cent of that amount; but that \$500,000,000 constitutes property of the state of Nebraska.

us prosper makes you prosper. If the children in your towns and cities are educated with this license money, the money that would have had to come from the taxpayers towards the education of your children is expended to beautify your cities, towards pay ing, towards grading, to make them better and larger and more valuable. And when you increase the value of city property you in-crease the amount of state taxes from the

lice and you increase the value of the prop-But independent of all that: I find, for instance, that, while Ontalia in the last year collected \$277,000 from the licenses granted to lquer saloons, the cities and towns of Ne-braska, outside of Omaha, had over \$500,000 rom the same source; and the countres col-seted over \$75,000 from the saloons located cotod over \$73,000 from the smoons located antiside of towns and villages. Out of the 100 towns that are incorporated, I find that paits a number of them have collected an "occupation tax." They have been able to put that money into their city treasuries and maintain order, for there would be just as much danger of disorder there whether there was an open saloon or a whisky joint.

Now, let us look at the state of lows. I

want to show to you by statistics that can not be controverted, that in the state of lows there has been a general disregard a total disregard, almost, of the prohibition laws and therefore the thing has been a farce, and the state has lost enormous amounts of money, a great deal of population, and no return. [Reading] "The police authorities of Cedar Rapids pay no attention to the liquor sales; the sale is practically free. There are very nearly two hundred places in Cedar Rapids where liquor is sold in one shape or another. Several package houses are running wide open. None f these places pay any regular fine or license month exacted, but at present they pay nothing. In 1889 twenty four whisky cases were brought to the county at \$7,655 expense, leav-

ing it with a burdensome shortage.

'The population of Cedar Rapids, Ia., in 1885 was 22,000; in 1890 there are less than 18,000. Property and rent heave depreciated The attempt by the county authorities to

control the liquor traffic results only in in-reased expense to the county. In 1884 the farm lands of Lynn county were assessed at 07,085. In 1889 they had gone down to \$050. 'At Sious City, Ia., there is a very large

"At Sioux City, Ia, there is a very large number of open saloms. The police and city authorities pay no attention to them. Since Covincton, Neb., burned the number has greatly increased. Population of Sioux City, about 35,000. There are about two hundred places in Sioux City that pay a United States license to sell Bluors. About lifty places pay \$50 a month as taxes; but for all practical purposes the saloous of Sionx City are wide open."

Sioux City is the only town in Iowa, by the way, that you might say has really in-

creased in population and in wealth since prohibition first came. But this is chiefly because Shour City has a large trade in northern Nebraska, and because Omaha is entirely cut off from that section. The numer of drug stores in Sloux City in 1887 was con; and now there are eighteen. All of ese hold permits and are in a very good condition Anancially. Selling liquor, of

Here are the expenses of Woodbury coun ty the county in which Sionx City is located For the year 1884 court expenses \$4,880; 1885, \$3,230; 1886, \$7,447; in 1887, \$29,529; in 1888, \$21,200; and in 1889, \$27,228.20. And yet court expenses, Governor Larrabec says, decreased so wonderfully in the state of

Burlington has 125 saloons positively free, except the money they pay to the temper-ance alliance hawyers to let them alone. In 1883 the license was \$400. In that year, the total number of arrests was 647; for dunkenness, 281. In 1859, total arrests, 1,035; for drunkenness, 418. This is certified to by John A. Mercer, city clerk. Davenport, 170 saloens, wide open day and

night, under a popular ordinance paying \$100 per year. Report of police department total number of arrests, 1884, 723; on account of drunkenness, 61. in 1889, total number of arrests, 780; from intoxication, No figures are given. In Davenport the recorder says "intoxication" means a dead drunk. This is cortified to by Frank Kessler, city clerk.

Iowa City, in 1881, had a population of

S.000; the namber of salcons then was forty-four; in 1830 the population is less than 7,000, and the number of dram shops nearly day. There is no attempt to control them; occa-recally one is fined, while others are per-mitted to run on layorn ism.

Dubuque. Hero is a letter from the city clerk of Dubuque, directed officially to me: "Dear sir: In reply to yours of the 19th inst., (that means the 19th of June—this is dated the 23d.) would state that there are 180 salouns in this city at present, all paying a license of \$100 per year, payable in two equal installments, semi-annually in advance be city licenses the salares as places of pub-ic resort; the city marshal looks after the collection of the license; that is, all saloons not having the required license are prosecuted by him. Respectfully, John O'Connell, clerk."

Now, here is the certificate from the reorder of the city of Dubuque, saying that he authorities, in the face of prohibitory en etment, have gone to work as saloons for the year 1990 as places of public resort. And they have licensed them on the payment of \$100 a year. That accounts for it. That is why 189 saloons exist in a town like Dubuque; while down here in Lincoln, in a city that has at least 20,000 more population than Dubuque, there are only thirty-seven licensed liquor dealers, of whom two are wholesalers, and at ference between high license and low license

in prohibition states,
in the city of Marshalltown the city marshal in 1800 made 265 arrests, of which 181 were for drunkenness. Property, rents and business in Marshalltown have decreased 50 per cont since 1882. Hundreds of people have left everything and sought their for-tures elsewhere. It should be remembered that Marshalltown is well located, has a large country tributary to it, has stone and good water power, and beautiful location. Prohibition has fallen like a slight on this, one of the fairest and best towns in Iowa. The

the fairest and best towns in Iowa. The population today is only 0,000.

Mayor Aries of Miarshalltown predicta that from now on the amount of drunkenness will be much less on account of the openiess and freedom with which beer is sold, thus supplanting the poison (creosote mixture) the bootleggers sold, which often made men so crazy that his officers and a physician weeked all hight to save their lives. Farn property in the county in 1885 was worth \$3,419,852. In 1889 the farm property was worth \$3,419,852. In 1889 the farm property was worth \$3,623,663, and the city property There are sixty places in Council Bluff

where liquor is sold, all of them paying \$23 lines per mouth to run as disorderly houses Besides these there are ten more who esten sibly run groceries and keep a bar in the reawhich relates to twenty other places where whisky is sold besides the above mentioned, which neither pay fine nor license.

In 1888, the number of arrests in Conneil Bluffs, taken from the police record, was 1.815, for drankenness, 659; disturbing the peace, 257; disorderly conduct, 37; vagrancy, 400. The record of minor offenses was not taken.

taken.

The number of arrests in Council Bluffs for 1889, taken directly from the police record, was, 1,959; for drunkenness, 557; disor-I want to talk to you about the government

icenses issued in Iowa. Captain Lathron, United States collector of internal United States collector of internal reveaue for the northern district of Iowa, embracing forty-nine counties, said that at the beginning of prohibition there were in his district 5,001 licenses in force. That number was reduced to 3,000 in 1887. That the number has gradue ally increased until it now exceeds 5,000 There was an increase in the mouth of May 830, of 600, all new men, presumably original package men. The increase has reached 1,000 since April, this year.

The following figures from the collector of

the Burlington district show the number of retail liquor dealers in that half of lows: Year ending April 30, 1885, 3,549; April 30, 1886, 3,769; April 30, 1887, 3,584; April 30, 1888, 3,575; April 30, 1889, 3,575; April 30, 1890, 3,575; April 30, 1890, 3, 930, "Besides the licenses as set forth herein.

we have prosecuted over four hundred cases of selling without a license in the third diswhich existed between the two distr 1868 to 1888, would make over one thousand cases of prosecution by this department in the state. It is reasonable to suppose that

many got away.

"From May 1 to June 13 there have been constitutes property of the state of Nebraska.

1,237 retail licenses issued in the three districts, which on a basis of been city of Omaha, and so less that \$800 of that with the other district would make 8,070 resmount is for state taxes. Whatever makes

issued during any period of any previous VOAP.

"Ninety-seven licenses have been issued to rectifiers, wholesalors and browers from April 31 of this year to date, June 13, in this April 31 of this year to date, June 13, in this third district, which on the 1889 basis would make 240 in the state or 34 more than were issued last year altogether. The worst of it is the stuff is nearly all shipped in from other states, the product of broweries in more prosperous states and handled through agencies, the principuls of which come here and take out the stamps. The dealers here are simply agents (or foreign browers).

are simply agents for foreign brewers."

I want to devote a little of my time to an-75 courts per \$100 in Nebraska. In Kansas \$100 worth of property is assessed \$80, which makes the tax \$4 cents. In Nebraska \$10 worth of property would be assessed at about \$12.50 and the tax at 65 cents per hundred would be 814 cents or about the same thing as Kausas. As to Ne-braska's debt this state compares savorably with any other. Kansas has a bonded in-debtedness of \$815,000, of which \$35,000 is in her school fund; Nebraska has a bonded inher school fund; Nebraska has a bonded in-debtedness of \$537,000, and \$400,000 is in the state school fund. In other words the state of Nebraska only owes \$127,000, held by one single person living in the east who has refused to surreader his bonds on a premium of to cents on the dollar, the bonds being an old issue hearing to percent interest

How is it about our banks and business firms! Number of fallures in Kansas in Number of failures in Iowa in 1889 Number of failures in lowa in 1889 2570,761 00

Number of failures in Nebraska in 1883 1884 1885

BANKING CAPITAL AND SUBPLUS IN IOWA AND BANKING CAPITAL AND SUMPLUS IN 10
NEBRASEA.
Capital and surplus in National.
State and Savings banks in lowa—
1806.
Capital and surplus in National,
State and Savings banks in Nobraska—1800.
Lowa's population figured at
Nobraska's population figured at. 863,357,931

2,000,000 1,200,000 Governor Larrabee has certified that there ts a decrease in crime in lows. This is tally disproved by the record. The number of convictions in the courts in 1888 was 838; in 1889 there were 1,108 convictions, an increase of 278. In 1888 there were sentenced to the county julis of lown 127 persons and in 1889 there were 133; an increase of 66. In 1885 there were sentenced to the lowa pententlaries 136 persons; in 1889 there were sen-tentlaries 136 persons; in 1889 there were sen-tenced 318, an increase of 122.

the secretary of state of Iowa 1889 contains the following exhibit: 1888, county attorney's fees

1889, county attorney sfees ... Increase .... 814,378 40 1888, total expense to counties for eriminal presecution 1889, total expense to counties for Deficit ... 1889, fines imposed ... 1889, fines collected ... Deficit Court expenses, prosecutions, 1887.

The total expenses of the courts of Iowa for inst year were \$0.73,517; average expense per county \$0.735. In the county of Polk alone the total court costs for 1859 were \$2.646, of which \$37,755 is justice and police court costs, expensive of the salary of three judges. This is certified to me by C. C. Loomis, the sheriff of Polk county The population of Polk county is abost eighty thousand. Contrast this with the court expenses of Douglas this with the court expenses of Douglas the prohibition in the last talk he meaning, they no evidence of the last talk he means this with the court expenses of Douglas this with the court expenses of Douglas the court as near giving an illustration of the court expenses of Douglas the court expenses of Douglas

this with the court expenses of Douglas county, in which Onesha is located. Douglas county has a population of 165,060, more than double that of Polk county, and her criminal court expenses are computed at a frac-tion above \$32,000 for 1889 . The total expense of Nebraska courts for 1889 was \$182,380 averaging \$2.052 per county. In Iowa they have ferty-six district judges. My friend, Mr. Dickie, tried to deceive you by luares and that twenty-two of them had certified that prohibition does prohibit in Iowa twenty-two are not quite one half of forty-six. Why did he not tell you there were forty-six judges? In Kansas the courexpenses aggregate \$240,626. It is an indis-putable fact that the criminal expenses of Iowa have increased over \$30,000 within the last two years. The superior condition of Nebraska is strikingly shown in the reports made to me by the sheriffs of Iowa, Nebraska

and Kansas within the last two days as regards the relative number in their county jails. In \$3 counties of this state 51 jails are vacant, and in the remaining 32 county jails 137 prisoners were confined on the first day of July of this year. In the 75 out of 30 counties of lows that have reported there were 239 prisoners in 58 jails, only 22 county jails were vacant. In Kansas very much the same proportion prevails.

Now, fellow citizens, I appeal to you to go

to the ballot box in November, not under the impulse of emotional insunity, but with the calm, clear judgment of men who have to determine a grave question for themselves, whether you want to vote for a state amendment to the constitution, which is sure to result here as it has in all to result here as it has in an the other states, or whether you want to let well enough alone. Put on the screws, if you want to, make people in the different towns to keep away from figuor. I have boys, and I am not afraid to let them pass by a saloon. I would rather let them pass by a saloon than by a club house, or go into one. There are more people ruined by club houses in our cities than there are in the saloons—I mean more boys. [Applause.] You hear so much about the boys. It reminds me of the boy that never saw a girl. I think that such boys finally become wasse than the boys that mix is society, who grapple with the citis and vices of the world and fight them down. Teach your boys to stand up. I once lived down south within a hundred miles of where Mr. Smalli lives; there when I was eighteen years old, in Stoycuson, Ala, I lived there Small lives; there when I was eighteen years old, in Stevenson, Ala, I lived there nineteen months, and I never drank a drop of liquor there, because I made up my mind to not do it, and I stopped smoking, because I made up my mind to do so, and I have never smoked a cigar or a pipe of tobacco since. But I want that done not by law, but by suasion, I want to see you put your statutes in the condition that men can enjoy them, and that you do not put your laws in disand that you do not put your laws in disgrace and disregard. Let me remind the
reverend Mr. Small that in Boston eightly
protestant elergymen signed a protest against
prohibition and in favor of high license when
the question was submitted last year, and I
have their names right here.

(The speaker was then stopped by the

chalrman, as the allotted time had expired, and took his sent.) WEBSTER'S LAST TALK.

He Uses Government Records to De Ladies and Gentlemen: The president makes the announcement that I have forty-five minutes to talk in favor of high license. When this meeting opened this afternoon that same prosident said, when he introduced the first sealer that he

first speaker, that he should have forty-five minutes to talk in favor of prohibition. I listened to him for the forty-five minutes and I did not hear anything said about prohibition or the constitutional amendment. I heard a good deal said about John L. Webster. good deal said about John L. Webster. I furnished this "original packages" quite a subject for discussion. And I came pretty near to the conclusion that if I had not been here Mr. Small would not have had anything to talk about for the last forty-five minutes of this debate. [Appliance]

Now, I want to say simply to this people that the original package decision that he talked about broke the backgone of prohibi-

days, which is far in excess of the number | in a great big bottle, with the cork in it scales in a great big bottle, with the cork in it scaled up, that you ship around the country as a scaled package, and when you want to know the contents, all you have to do is to pay the price and pall the cork and let the "lastes run. So this great prohibition Maine has hived this "little package," and shipped you out to Nebracka [applause], and I suppose at the rate of about \$80 or \$100 a day, and you run pull the cork for forty are minutes and

iet it run. [Laughter.]

But, ladies and gentlemen, I have something more serious to talk about this afternesse than to waste my forty-five minutes in talking about and alvertising my little friend.

I like him, I would like to extertain him, I I want to devote a little of my time to answering one question, and that is what has been said nere in regard to the state of Nobraska as computed with the state of Nobraska as computed with the state of Kansas in the matter of property. The facts are these: In Nebraska the assessment represents from one-seventh to one-tenth of the actual market valuation of the property, and in lown and in the state of Kansas it represents from one-half to one-third. Now, you will all realize that when you make the assessment only represent one-half of the property value, the rate of taxation foust be correspondingly lower than when you assess on one-sixth or one-tenth. Twenty-live cents on the \$100 in Kansas is no lower than 60 or 75 cents per \$100 in Nebraska. In Kansas \$100 worth of property is assessed \$83, which makes the tax \$4 cents. In Nebraska \$100 worth of property would be assessed at about \$12.50 and the tax at 65 southern states there as soon as the war was over. Have you got a ship building institution in the state of Georgia! I want to tell my friend that I know one thing to be true; thank God for the personal liberty of the north; we have gone down into some of those states in the south after the wer was over, we have given you manufactories, we have given you industries, we have given you banks, and increased the high civilization of the people; but we did it after we had taken personal liberty down there at the end of the havened first. Amplained

bayonet first. [Applaise.]
Another word about this great state of Georgia, from which was shipped this little original package [laughter], and I want to speak of it simply because I see that he and this lady are so closely linked together. I suppose it is a mutual understanding and a combination to roast me; one speaks for pro-hibition and the other for woman suffrage, and neither one of them ever speaks unless and neither one of them ever speaks unless they link both subjects togother, like a piece of dress cloth. But, down in that great state of Georgia, with which Mrs. Gougar, from the state of Indiana, would link the little package—down from the state of Georgia, that Governor Gordon that you talk about, patriot that he is, talking to the confederates and the federals together at that same coremony was the same Governor Gordon who, in the month of last April issued a commission from his office as governor of the state of Georgia, under the state capitol that I talked about, appointing a man down there as whipping master, whose duty it was to go out and whip the women who were sent to to the county jails of lown 127 persons and in 1889 there were 133; an increase of 66. In 1885 there were sentenced to the fown penitentiaries 136 persons; in 1880 there were sentenced 318, an increase of 123.

Now let us look at the marked difference between the cost of criminal prosecutions in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The report of the penitentiary as convicts. And if they violated the prison rules of the state of Georgia, the whipping master appointed by the great Governor Gordon infliets the lashes upon their backs. If that is the kind of woman suffrage you want (turning to Mrs. Gougar), and if he is the man to defend it, you are welcome to him. [Applause.] you are welcome to him. [Applause.] [Mr. Small-We are going to change all

that when we get woman suffrage.]
I want to talk against prohibition a little
while; that is the thing that I was brought down here for, and I expect to go home with the declaration and a clear conscience that I have at least talked about it a part of the time since I have been down here, as much as these people would let me. For the two periods of time which were allowed to this discussion and which have already gone by, we have been talking about everything, per-haps, except the simple question whether prohibition prohibits.

I do not believe there is any sensible man

or woman here that wants to vote prohibition into a constitution if you believe that it is going to be a dead letter when it is there and is not going to do any body any good. If you are going to put it there simply for the sake of the idea, without accomplishing any to suit, then I want to tell you that you are triff. ing with the great fundamental instrument by which your government is maintained. I tell you prohibition is wrong in principle

gave you came about as near giving an time tration as anybody has since the discussion opened, when he was appealing to the farm ers of this state against railroads, and the in with it a little about the tariff protection, as if that was to carry prohibition? Have you ever heard or read of an act of congress which prohibited the importation of commerce into the United States! I tell you no. What you read is the great tariff laws of the country was simply a production, and if you import a certain article you should pay a certain revenue upon it in the form of a tariff. What was it! Why, I tell you it was simply a regulation fixed upon the importa-tion of merchandise, just the kind of a regu-lation we put upon the man who sees that in

our high license city if you run a saloon you shall pay a license to the government for the privilege of doing it. Why, it is regulation, not prohibition.

Go a little further: The thought was thrown out that because somewhere in the bible, during the time of Moses, that certain things were prohibited, that that was prohibition. Let me see just a minute about that sort of thing. We have in the bible a great many things which are denounced as Among these is larceny, lasciviousness, drunk enness, and a host of other evils, but nowhere, I tell you, Rev. Samuel Small, within the ilds of the bible, do you find laid down any law by which it is declared that you shall be prohibited to the extent of carrying on all these things out of which those evils come. You are talking about the prohibition of the man-

ufacture and the sale of liquor. I tell you the man cunnot lay his finger upon the words where there is a prohibition against the manufacture of wine in the bible. Drunkenness is denounced, crime is denounced, just precisely as the civil law of this state denounces. Put on the screws, if you want to, make our license laws more rigid and educate your people in the different towns to keep away from liquor. I have boys, and I am not afraid inflicted upon the man who commits the

When a man commits the crime of forgery he is sentenced to the positentiary. If has forges a check upon the bank upon which I happen to have a little deposit, does the law step in with the constitutional amendment, and say that you shall not write checks for fear that a man who is disposed to criminality will commit forgery! We convict persons of passing counterfeit money, and for the correction of it, and because they love money, too, do we prohibit the use and maying of too, do we prohibit the use and having of money! I tell you, gentlemen, if you pro-hibit the use and having of money by constimost the use and having of money by consti-line in the constitution of the constituti

Mr. Small-I will come for nothing when ever you are up.

Why, the thing is wrong in principle from Why, the thing is wrong in principle from beginning to end. I ask the people simply to consider any suspections which may be made by those who follow me in this prohibition camp meeting which I am advised will last for two or three days after I go away, for fear I shall have converted some of your people and you want to get them back in the feld. In that great prohibition camp-meeting, when they give their illustrations about prohibition. I want you to probe them and see beion, I want you to probe them and see whether or not they are simple matters of

Poes it ever prohibit! Semebody in this audience was anxious on one or twee casions to ask me about the state of Kansas and the state of Iowa. At that time I could not say anything about those two prohibition states, as I did not have sufficient time. I want now as I did not have sufficient time. I want now to give you a little table on that subject, and I will commence with the state of lowa. You had prohibition, constitutional prohibi-tion there beginning in 1884, and you had constitutional prohibition in the state of lowa for a great many years prior to that talked about broke—the backroone of prohibition in the state of Iowa, in the state of
Kansas, and everywhere else; and if this
little original package which sits at my left
hand shall keep rouning on, he shall brend
the backbone of the state of Nebraska. [A
voice: Yes, sir.]

Do you know what an original package is!
It is one of these little things that you put up